The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in its industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 14, NO. 6. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1924. WHOLE NO. 681.

Workers Can't Leave Georgia Unless State Officials Consent

Atlanta, Ga., April 26.—The state federation of labor convention denounced a Georgia law that prohibits workers from leaving the state except under certain conditions.

In interpreting this law state officials frankly express the serf ideal that labor must be held for the convenience of exploiters. This is the theory of injunction judges, who restrain those who "injure business" by inducing labor to quit employment.

The law provides that before any one can induce workers to accept employment outside the state, he must secure a labor-agent permit and furnish an indemnity bond sufficient to cover any valid debt owed by any or all of these workers.

Hal M. Stanley, state commissioner of commerce and labor, has ruled that under this law no one can induce workers to leave the state unless county and municipal officials furnish him (Stanley) a written statement that this labor "could well be spared."

A local newspaper credits Commissioner Stanley with this statement:

"I shall not, by any act of mine, permit any additional labor to be carried from Georgia. If any is secured, it will be over my protest and after I have exhausted every possible means to prevent it."

Commissioner Stanley also ruled that no permit can be issued to a corporation, as the law only applies to "persons," and under the intent of the law a corporation is not a person.

The state attorney general has upheld these rulings, which would make the wage workers of Georgia subject to the whim of those who exploit them.

In condemning this law the union has declared that it is not the business or the duty of this state to decide whether an individual's labor is necessary to the welfare of Georgia.

It was declared that the law is "a vicious attack on the liberties of the people" and that "every citizen should have the privilege of leaving the state on his own account."

No worker should be stopped from leavinc if he is so disposed unless he is a criminal, the convention declared.

CHEMICAL TRADES ARE DEADLY; WORKERS AND PUBLIC AFFECTED

Washington, April 26.—The expansion of chemistry in this country demands the adoption of a nation-wide system of accident prevention and industrial health, it is asserted in a report of the committee on occupational diseases and hazards in the chemical trades, made public by the American chemical society, at its meeting in this city.

"The past year," the report says, "has seen a number of disasters in our own or in closely allied industries. The frightful results from some of these calamities ought to be sufficient stimuli to inaugurate plans for preventing similar occurrences in the future."

The committee says that Ohio is one of the forerunners in occupational disease matters. In that state a committee is preparing a code for the prevention of occupational diseases, especially health hazards in rubber manufacture, lead and its compounds, cutting oil and carbolineum in the manufacture and handling of chemicals.

The list of diseases of the skin ascribed to occupation is growing, according to the committee, which says that many of the cases are usually mistaken for a nonoccupational eczema. Instances of dermatitis (inflammation of the skin) from coming in contact with the laquer used on mah jong sets are reported.

Substances used in the dyeing of furs and in cosmetics are given as other sources of poisoning. Mutch box dermatitis results from contact with matches and the striking surfaces of match boxes. When zinc oxide, in the brass industry, is inhaled, it sometimes produces, it has been found, a chain of symptoms collectively termed brass founders' ague.

Zinc oxide, it was said, is receiving greater industrial application, and is extensively used in the manufacture of paint, compounding of rubber goods, makinr of linoleum, oil cloth, glass, porcelain and the preparation of zinc salts.

Chemists, it was declared, are looking to a better understanding of carbon monoxide poisoning, which has been recorded very frequently the past year. Much of this poisoning is the result of exposure to illuminating and heating gas and from automobile exhaust gases.

The committee records a notable advance in industrial hygiene in other countries, and urges more attention to the subject by American chemists.

AMEND ORGANIC ACT TO DEFEND CHILDREN

Washington, April 26.—The child labor amendment to the federal constitution has been reported favorably by the senate judiciary committee. The proposal would permit congress to limit and regulate the labor of persons under 18 years of age. The two occasions congress passed legislation of this character, but it was set aside by the United States supreme court.

"There will be questions raised the committee, "but that the power should be given to control, regulate or even prohibit the use of child labor in all cases where the character of the labor is dangerous in itself or may become dangerous through the ignorance and carelessness of childhood; where in itself or in its surroundings it is detrimental to the physical or moral welfare of childhood, or where it is character too onerous for the growing bodies of youth.

"The amendment is not intended to deprive the state of any of their police powers except that the authority of the state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the congress."

The committee fixed upon 18 years as the age limit to be covered, the report explaining this age was taken "because such limitation would certainly embrace the vast majority of cases calling for protective and remedial leislsation, while the exceptional cases calling for legislation after that age might arise in one set of affairs and not in another, and therefore might safely be left to the wisdom of each state."

OPPOSE CHILD LABOR

New York, April 26.—The federal council of churches and allied organizations are convinced that the state laws are not adequate to curb the evils of child labor, Dr. Worth M. Tippy, secretary of the commission on social service, said in announcing that the council of churches is co-operating to secure the child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

"The amendment is necessary," he said, "in order to protect more than 1,000,000 children working on the farm, because such limitation would certainly embrace the vast majority of cases calling for protective and remedial leislsation, while the exceptional cases calling for legislation after that age might arise in one set of affairs and not in another, and therefore might safely be left to the wisdom of each state."

P. O. CHIEF'S WAGE PLAN WOULD ASSIST BUT FEW

Washington, April 26.—"As unsatisfactory as it is unjust," is Congressman Clyde Kelly's opinion of Postmaster General New's wage offer to postal workers.

Mr. New would raise wages $200 a year for all employes in first-class post offices having annual receipts of $600,000 or over, and $100 a year for employes in first class offices having annual receipts of $600,000 or under.

"The work in the offices above and below that artificial dividing line is identical," declared Congressman Kelly. "The hours are the same, the carriers' routes are of equal length, the same responsibility attaches and the same degree of competency is required.

"The scheme is apparently based on the idea that the receipts of a post office have a relation to the cost of living, and that the cost of living is the only factor determining just wages. I deny both postulates. There are many post offices located in great industrial districts where the receipts are comparatively small and yet where the cost of living is fully as high as in the central city itself.

"Nor is the cost of living the only factor. If it were, the proposal to add only $200 a year to the $1,800 present rate of pay is a sorry joke. One hundred dollars a year means $2 a week, and $200 a year means $4 a week.

"Under such a proposal the clerk and carrier getting the large wage possible pay now would receive an increase of 57 cents a day, and that drop in the bucket would only add to the employes in New York city and the other larger offices. The clerks and carriers in the large cities would have to be satisfied with an addition of about 28 cents a day."

CLAY WORKERS WIN

Chicago, Ill., April 26.—Clay manufacturers who boasted they would install the anti-union shop have failed, according to Tracy of the Union Clay Worker.

In Ohio and Illinois every agreement to date has been renewed. "Our union is in better shape at present than at any time in its existence and with less strikes on hand," said the labor editor.

The trade union quality of the clay workers is shown in the strike at Streator, Ill., where they have battled for 28 months against the anti-union shop. These workers are as determined as the day they suspended work.

"We admit the anti-unionists have handicapped us in the organization of new locals, but we have weathered that storm," said Editor Tracy. "We have secured very few locals working at the anti-union shop fight and we are in good trim to wage an aggressive organization campaign."

UNORGANIZED STRIKE

Newark, N. J., April 26.—Notice by the chief of police of Bayonne, near here, that strikebreakers would not be permitted in that place, ended a two-days' strike of several hundred employes of the Standard Oil company, a Standard oil subsidiary.

The company agreed to pay "the prevailing wage rate." Before suspending work these employes appealed to the company management and then to their union, the A. F., without success. A strike of Bayonne oil workers, nine years ago, resulted in the killing of several workers.

STEEL EARNINGS JUMP

New York, April 26.—The Republic Iron and steel company reports a clear profit of $3,040,809 for the first quarter of 1924. This is one of the corporations that joined with Judge Gary in declaring that the steel industry would be ruined if the 11 and 12 hour day were abandoned.

WILL DRAFT MEN BUT NOT MONEY

Washington, April 26.—The alleged plan to draft money as well as men in the next war, is merely "publicity stuff," as indicated by this discussion in the senate on Monday, April 21:

Mr. Caraway—As I understand, then, the plan now has already been drawn to draft labor as well as to draft arms?

Mr. Spencer—The plan is drawn to draft manhood and resources.

Mr. Caraway—To draft wealth?

Mr. Spencer—Manhood and resources, capital and money.

Mr. Caraway—There will be no more sales of Liberty bonds, but when a man has a bank account that will be drafted along with the boy?

Mr. Spencer—I know of no such plan.

* * *

Mr. Caraway—But the dollar would be permitted to work at whatever rate of profit it could find, as it did in the last war.

Mr. Spencer—It would be hard to regulate that entirely.

* * *

Mr. Caraway—I am curious to know what makes money so much more sacred than blood.

Mr. Spencer—It certainly ought not to be.

MARKETING SYSTEM IS FARMERS' NEED

Washington, April 26.—"Scientific farming" and diversified crops are not what the farmer needs, said Senator Smith of South Carolina. What he needs are better distribution and marketing systems.

No student of the agricultural situation, said Senator Smith, will claim this country is lacking in agricultural skill. The speaker called attention to the work of the department of agriculture, and its studies of soils, plant life, animal husbandry and other features of the farm. Getting skilled agriculturalists in this country is not one of the needs of agriculture, said Senator Smith.

The first essential for us to consider is not the question of skilled agriculture. We have all the institutions and all the means and the best brains and skill in the world in this country to meet that task, if that task were worth the meeting when met.

"The trouble with us is an absolute lack of a system of marketing and a system of farming that will enable us make farming profitable."

The reason men are leaving the farm is because farming no longer pays, said Senator Smith.

The interest rate, freight rates, the profit on all that we buy, without the privilege or the machinery by which he can pass this intolerable load on to those who buy his products, is the basis of the reason for the condition that exists today.

The speaker said "it does look stupid for us" to talk about getting skilled labor on the farms when the most skilled labor we have on the farms is knocking at the doors of congress to do something fundamental in the way of establishing a marketing system and a distributing system that has less middlemen.

GARY USES CONGRESS AS CALAMITY "GOAT"

New York, April 26.—Let congress be the "goat" for any recession in business, is the hint Judge Gary gave the business world at the annual meeting of the steel trust. He referred contemptuously to congress because thievery and graft is being investigated.

The judge favors probes—if.

He is "dead set" against wrongdoing—but.

He favors investigations—if they offend no one. Neither must the grafters be driven out of public life.

Here is how the judge weighs the two horses going in opposite directions:

"Nobody can object to an exposition of the truth, always provided circumstances justify. There are many investigations being carried on that are unworthy, while some that are worthy are being carried too far."

The judge declared that "the worst thing we have is our American congress." After this demagogic utterance he said he favored investigations by congress "if they are properly and honestly conducted with a worthy object in view."

THANKS ARE DUE MRS. HEN

Washington, April 26.—Because of a drop in egg prices, the bureau of labor statistics reports that food cost decreased 2 per cent in March, as compared with February. The egg price decreased 8 per cent, fresh fish decreased in price: Cabbage, 15 per cent; coffee, 5 per cent; leg of lamb, 4 per cent; lemons and bananas, 3 per cent; sirloin steak, rib roast, chuck roast, pork chops, canned corn, canned peas, granulated sugar, 1 per cent; round steak and tea, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

For the year ending March 15, 1923, to March 15, 1924, the increase in all articles of food combined was 1 per cent.

SELL SHORT WEIGHT BREAD

Dayton, Ohio, April 26.—City officials have discovered that short weight bread is selling in this city. The matter every considerate in these cases. Before the petty larceny merchants can be punished they must be cited to appear at the state capital.

SIGN THREE-YEAR CONTRACT

New Philadelphia, Ohio, April 26.—Organized carpenters and bricklayers of this county have signed a three-year agreement with employers. The carpenters' rate is $1 an hour, and the bricklayers, $1.25.

No Oriental Immigrants Allowed; Japan's U. S. Friends Are Angry

Washington, April 26.— Because congress has debarred Oriental immigrants, some American citizens are actually apologizing to the Japanese instead of defending congress. Japan finds America its best customer. America buys more Japanese silk than all the rest of the world combined, and also buys its rice, tea and other commodities, yet apologetic Americans are alarmed over Japan's diplomatic bluffs when its colonization scheme is checked.

The immigration bill not only debars Japanese, but all other Orientals, because these peoples are ineligible to citizenship. This includes Koreans, Chinese, Hindus and all other Orientals. Japan is the only country that asks exemption from the Oriental clause of the immigration act, and its friends in America, from whom Japan buys goods, are creating the impression that country is a superior sensitive nation. Japan is accorded the same treatment that other Oriental nations receive, yet no mention is made of the "honor" of Korea or China. Neither is mention made of the "honor" of America, who is asked to give Japan special consideration because that country is rich and powerful.

From the standpoint of international law, America has the unquestioned right to debar Orientals. Japan exercises that right and at the present time debars Koreans for the same reason that America debars Japanese. No one censures Japan for such action, which is the right of every nation.

The public morality of Japanese exclusion was well stated by Senator Jones of Washington, who made this plea for a white America on the floor of the senate:

"Let the Japanese people and the Japanese government understand that there is no unfriendly feeling on our part in what we do. Let them know that there is no question of inferiority involved. We, however, do not live as they do, we do not think as they do, we do not act as they do. We do not worship as they do. We want to live our own lives in our own way. Their ways are not our ways; their thoughts are not our thoughts. Their lives are not lived as we live ours. The ideas of government and of religion are different from ours. It is not best for them and it is not best for us that the two races should seek to live together. So, Mr. President, all we want is to recognize this unsurmountable fact.

"The Japanese nation and people are a great people and a great nation, and they will recognize, that in the fundamental attributes of sovereignty and of a nation to decide for itself what people shall come to its shores and what people shall not come. It is for us to say who shall and who shall not come. It is for us to say what we will do—say whether we will admit them or not admit them. That is the right of every nation and that right, if it seek fit to say that we can not come in, I have no question to make in regard to it; and so they must recognize, as I am satisfied they will recognize, that in passing this law, we are doing only what every nation for the preservation of its peace and life has a right to do—say what people shall come to its shores and what people shall not.

"And what we do it they have no right or reason to object, and they have no cause for resentment or offense."

USE TIME-WORN PLEA IN OPPOSING UNION

New York, April 26.—The Producing managers' association has made another step nearer a theatrical strike by refusing the "equity" shop demand of the Actors' equity association. These managers oppose the equity association and declare they "are against bosses."

This time-worn plea is not taken seriously by the actors. Frank Gillmore, executive secretary of Equity, said:

"We can not enter into an argument about bossism with the managers who have had years and years of experience at that sort of thing. The entire matter simmers down to the fact that the managers have proved themselves unwilling to make guarantees of any kind for the further existence of Equity.

"The $10,000 bond to provide against discrimination against Equity members is a joke. It is impossible, numerically, to prove coercion or discrimination—we've found that out in the last five years of our dealings with them."

"The managers do not represent all the theatrical interests in this country. The Shuberts, who control the largest number of theaters, have reached an understanding with Equity, and other producing managers have let it be known they will sign the agreement.

Owners of the theater buildings who will not receive rent in the event of a strike are a factor. The landlords have taken to the side of Equity, not for moral reasons, but because their income will be cut off in the event of a strike.

BLACK POWDER KILLS 857 MINE WORKERS

Washington, April 26.—The continued extensive use of black blasting powder in coal mines is a menace to mine workers, reports the United States bureau of mines.

During the period 1908-1923 this explosive and dynamite killed 857 men, injured 173 others and did enormous damage to property.

Tests by the bureau show that a permissible explosive lessens risks in mines. Accidental explosion will not usually result if permissible explosives are ignited unless they be confined, and not then with certainty, the bulletin declares.

Black blasting powder is declared to be more dangerous in use than any other common industrial explosive. The kegs are dangerous because they are a conductor of electricity. The bureau states that the use of permissible explosives is not nearly as general as might be, "considering the known efficiency and safety of permissibles."

NEW FATALITY RECORD

Albany, N. Y., April 26.—There were 166 fatalities resulting from industrial accidents throughout the state, according to reports to the state department of labor. This large number of deaths sets a new mark for the calendar month.

RAIL PROFITS CONTINUE

New York, April 26.—The Illinois Central railroad reports a net profit last year of $15,465,073.

WIN INJUNCTION FIGHT IN ILLINOIS PRIMARIES

Chicago, April 26.—Trade unionists carried their anti-injunction fight into the Republican primary election in this state and won a most impressive victory.

In their campaign the workers did not ask that the rigors of the labor injunction be modified, but condemned this usurpation and appealed for a restoration of government by law.

Governor Small, who won the nomination, declared against the injunction. He declared that government by law should function at all times, and should not be set aside in time of industrial disputes. He was opposed by Thurlow G. Essington, who has an unfavorable labor record in the state legislature, and who was supported by special privilege.

The result of this primary will be of interest to the trade union movement everywhere, as it indicates that militant opposition to court usurpation will eventually succeed.

This primary was the first time in the history of Illinois when a Republican candidate for governor opposed the labor injunction, according to the Weekly News Service of the Illinois state federation of labor.

"Governor Small's firm stand on this question brought about his nomination," said the labor paper.

"It is significant, also, that the chief attorney for the General Brundage and United States Senator Medill McCormick, met their Waterloo in the industrial fight.

"Organized labor of Illinois, led by the Illinois state federation of labor, will continue to keep the injunction question before the people of Illinois until the purpose remedy for the injunction evil is placed upon the statute books and upheld by the courts."

CANNERS' PEONAGE IS AIDED BY STATE

Seattle, April 26.—The state contract labor law, which makes peonage legal, if the Alaskan salmon fields, was denounced by Justice Gordon when called upon to enforce this act.

Mr. Gordon refused when nine Filipinos, who received money from a Chinese labor contractor, were arrested and held to take passage on the boat bound for Alaska.

The law is an aid to labor contractors who advance a few dollars to penniless workers if they sign a contract to go to Alaska. Later the worker discovers that the contract he signed strips him of every right and he will receive practically nothing for the severest months' labor in Alaska. If he attempts to escape from this contract the state is called upon to throw him in jail under criminal proceedings.

Justice Gordon insists that this alleged violation of contract is not criminal. Workers should be given the same treatment accorded all others charged with breaking their contracts.

Stung by publicity of their labor methods, the canners recently announced that they had improved labor conditions in Alaska and along the Pacific coast and that they had abolished the "contraband" system. But in Justice Gordon's case court indicates that the canners' pledge has not been fulfilled.

Prosecuting Attorney Douglas makes strong protest against this law, which has compelled him, and other canners to fasten their peonage system on helpless workers.

"If workers take money on a contract, and then refuse to fulfill their contract, as alleged, this is a civil matter. But when they accept the money the law stands I am compelled to serve as collector for the Chinese labor contractors."

WOULD DRUG EMPLOYES WITH COMPANY "UNION"

San Antonio, Texas, April 26.—The local street car company has organized a company "union" for its employes, but organized street car men reject the plan.

The company promises everything in the line of "scientific welfare," but the workers prefer to conduct their own union.

It is stated that street car magnates in many cities have formed what is become interested in the welfare of their employes. This interest grows in proportion to the militant activity of the Street Car Men's unions.

LAND GRAB CHECKED

Washington, April 26.—In a bill passed by the house, the secretary of the interior is instructed to withdraw and open to the Northern Pacific railroad. A special commission is authorized to investigate the railroad's claim to 4,000,000 acres of land.

Secretaries Work of the interior department and Wallace of the agriculture department, opposed the grant. President Coolidge that the railroad is not entitled to the additional land because it violates an act of congress under which public lands had been granted by congress.

Congressmen Defeat Privilege; Power of Committees Checked

Washington, April 26.—The house of representatives blazed a new path this week when 154 members signed a petition that the Barkley railroad bill be taken from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and be placed on the house calendar.

The bill is intended to abolish the railroad labor board and substitute a system of mediation and arbitration. It is favored by the trade unions and the railroad brotherhoods.

The signing of the petition by members makes history. It is the first time a bill has been taken from a committee in this manner, and is the result of opposition to the election of Speaker Gillett when the present congress was being organized. At that time a coalition of insurgent Republicans and the Democratic members forced the majority to agree to a change in the rules as a condition for permitting the majority to organize the house. The most important of these changes provide that a bill may be taken from a committee and placed on the house calendar on petition of 150 members. This is the rule that is now being enforced.

By controlling certain committees, special privilege has practically dictated legislation because these committees would "bury" bills distasteful to them. In the case of the Barkley railroad bill, friends of this proposed legislation were denied a hearing by the committee chairman.

The new rule destroys this czarism, which has been used with, such deadly effect to block progressive legislation. The old guard in both parties are worried at the turn of affairs; as an important power is wrested from them.

ALIENS ARE CHECKED; NEW POLICY FOR U. S.

Washington, April 26.—The senate has approved the house alien plan of basing immigration quotas on the 1890 census.

Under the amendments to the senate bill, immigrants will come to this country at the rate of 161,000 a year until 1927, when the Reed amendment, under which they will be limited to 150,000, will become effective.

The quotas of what census shall be used as a basis for the percentage of immigrants to be admitted was hotly contested.

For the last two decades immigration has come largely from southern Europe, and these nationals in this country urged that the 1910 census be used.

Prior to 20 years ago northern Europe supplied the greater percentage of immigrants. It was urged in congress that from these people propaganda, congress has harkened to the people's wishes.

The Wall Street Journal's change comes after it is defeated. Engineers, and other industrial authorities have long realized that employers do not use their labor to the best advantage. Last May, F. H. Low, editor of Power, declared in an appalling waste in human endeavor.

"In some industries," said Editor Low, "one wasteful process in a machine is necessary to use twice as many workers as would be required if properly arranged, and in some cases conditions are getting worse instead of better.

"What is needed in this country is not more labor, but a better direction of what we have, and this is one of the big problems that the engineers and those responsible for future development must undertake."

Aside from the above editors' lack of system, Editor Low points to the waste of labor due to accidents, which is estimated at 200,000,000 working days per year. It is claimed that 80 per cent of these accidents can be prevented. Illness and non-industrial accidents, 50 per cent of which are preventable, cause an additional 1,000,000 workers out of employment every year.

To flood this country with cheap labor may be the easiest way to secure labor, said Editor Low, "but it certainly is not the right way to solution of our industrial problem."

FLAT JANITORS PARDONED

Chicago, April 26.—Governor Small has pardoned William Quesse and nine other officers of the flat janitors' union who were railroaded to the penitentiary by 'the state's attorney, assisted by the police department.

In granting the pardons, Governor Small said:

"I am convinced, after giving both sides a full hearing, that to permit these convictions to stand would be a denial of the right to a fair trial before an impartial tribunal."

Trade unionists who pleaded for the pardon told the governor the story of these persecutions, and how the janitors' union, for reasons, lack of venue after they made oath that they believed the judge was prejudiced against them.

The governor and the board of pardons were also told of the alliance between Assistant Attorney Crowe and Dudley Taylor, attorney for the employers' association. The state's attorney permits the flat janitors' arrests, to raid union headquarters and seize papers without due process of law.

OPPOSE INJUNCTIONS

Frederick, Md., April 26.—The labor injunction was denounced by the annual convention of the Maryland and District of Columbia federation of labor. In calling attention to the attacks on senators who are unearthing graft and loot in the nation's capital, the convention declared:

"Men who are doing everything they can to expose crimes have been criticised by the friends of graft."

The president and congress were requested to build a navy, navy and marine officers from positions which can be filled as well by civilians.

The unionists urged that the officials be assigned to military duty.

WOULD SCRAP SLUMS

New York, April 26.—Andrew J. Thomas, architect of a well known insurance company's building projects, urged the society of architects to concentrate to scrap the slums of this city. He emphasized the lack of air spaces in old-style tenement architecture and pleaded that allowance be made for playgrounds and other garden spaces in future designs.

PUBLIC URGED TO BUILD; LUMBER PRICES JUMPED

Washington, April 26.—The Southern pine association is carrying on its own-your-own-home propaganda and then "jumped" the price of lumber, Hunter Taylor, chairman of the federal trade commission, told the senate Daugherty committee.

Thompson urged price fixing by the southern pine and west coast lumber associations.

TECHNICAL MEN MEET

Washington, April 26.—Excellent reports were received by officers and delegates to the seventh annual convention of the Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's union, held in this city. These technicians are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The cities thoroughly organized 10 and 12 per cent gains have been secured and prospects are good for a steady increase in membership, it was stated.

This federation is considering immediate participation in the organizing campaign now being conducted in Pittsburgh and Chicago by the A. F. of L. metal trades department.